

BOOK REVIEWS

TECHNIQUE OF TREATMENT FOR THE CEREBRAL PALSY CHILD. By Paula F. Egel, Cerebral Palsy Director, Children's Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y. 203 pages, 49 illustrations. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1948. \$3.50.

The author of this little manual, while not a physician, is clearly a physical therapist of ability and wide experience in the field of cerebral palsy. The introductory chapters on the history and classification of spastic disorders are sketchy and in some respects not in harmony with the newer developments in the functional aspects of neuroanatomy; e.g., the assignment of the stretch reflexes to the frontal lobes is incorrect. Most of the volume, and the really valuable part, is coupled with descriptions in detail of the various exercises, apparatus and devices used in the treatment of spastic children, abundantly illustrated with excellent photographs. At the end, there are a six-page list of required apparatus and equipment, an appendix (by Moir P. Tanner) on the organization of a cerebral palsy department in a children's hospital, and an adequate index.

While the main usefulness of the book will be to physical therapists working under competent medical direction, it will also be of interest as a reference source to anyone dealing professionally with spastic children, or contemplating the organization of facilities for their care.

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SEX VARIANTS, A STUDY OF HOMOSEXUAL PATTERNS. By George W. Henry, M.D. (With sections contributed by specialists in particular fields). Sponsored by Committee for the Study of Sex Variants, Inc., Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., one volume edition, 1948.

Homosexuality has presented a serious problem for many years. The community's attitude to the homosexual is usually a revengeful and punishing one, and this causes him more concern than any anxiety he may have over his sex variance. How much of the aversion the public has for him is an unconscious counter-reaction to its own latent homosexuality and how much is an inherent dislike for anything or anyone who is "different" in personality makeup and behavior is difficult to ascertain. It must be remembered that homosexual behavior of the kind that brings itself to the attention of the police is not characteristic of homosexual persons in general, any more than heterosexual behavior in a setting which leads to action by the police is characteristic of most people. It is the acts of the homosexual who may indulge in behavior offending "public decency," such as seducing the young, carrying out abnormal sexual practices for monetary gain, or soliciting, which arouse public wrath and which come to the attention of the public, and these can give a very distorted view of the general problem.

This volume is an encyclopedic work on the problem of sex variation in men and women. Formerly published in 1941 in two volumes, the present publication is in one, and consists of carefully collected data on the biographies of 80 sex variants. The facts are presented in an unprejudiced manner without preconceived concepts or theoretical speculation so that the reader may draw his own conclusions from the histories. These were obtained in as great detail as possible from the subjects who were, for the most part, members of professional groups. A "modified free association method" was used, and rechecked two years later. The cases were divided equally between men and women. Thorough physical examinations, including a pelvic examination of the women, were done, and x-ray examinations of the skull and pelvis made. A number of the men submitted specimens of semen for study and determination, and Terman-Miles psychological tests, devised to show differences between men and women, were administered. The histories are recorded

in autobiographical form, and are followed by a comment by the author succinctly reviewing the more important aspects of the case. Records of bisexuals, homosexuals, and those with "narcissistic" psychosexual behavior are presented.

The author believes that the sex variant remains at an immature level of sexual adjustment because of constitutional deficiencies, the influences of family patterns of sexual adjustment, or because of lack of opportunities for psychosexual development. Certainly, in general, structural anatomical or physiological deficiencies are difficult to demonstrate in most sex variants. For the sake of comparison, detailed hormonal studies must have been done, although, from what data there are at hand, there is little to indicate how the distribution of male and female hormones of the sex variant differs from the so-called normal. Family patterns of dominance and submission, and of masculinity and femininity, are of importance in that "a high proportion of masculinity in the females and of femininity in the males of a family is most likely to result in sex variants among the succeeding generations." Presumably Doctor Henry is here equating aggressive, dominant traits with masculinity, and dependent, submissive ones with femininity, masculinity in the female being manifested in aggressive occupations, aggressive attitudes to society, and intolerance of the situation requiring her to be a wife and mother, and femininity in the male being manifested in dependence on a more aggressive male or female, or through compensatory striving for the virility of a Don Juan. The author rightfully emphasizes that it is scientifically inaccurate to classify persons as fully male or female in regard to these traits.

As yet, society has no solution for the problems of the sex variant. He may on occasion be helped by psychotherapy. Punishment and incarceration in a penal institution certainly have proven of no value. Only further study and investigation will lead to fruitful clues as to the best methods of management in the future.

This volume is a storehouse of information which should prove useful to physicians, social workers, educators, lawyers, penologists, and probation officers who deal often with this complicated problem.

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DETAILED ATLAS OF THE HEAD AND NECK. By Raymond C. Truex, M.S., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University and Carl E. Kellner, Artist, Department of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y. 1948. \$15.00.

Truex and Kellner's Detailed Atlas of the Head and Neck is an excellent book both in regard to portraying actual and detailed dissection and for the superb colored drawings. The Oxford University Press is complimented on its use of the best paper and materials in producing the careful dissections and illustrations.

The brain and the regional neuroanatomy show relationships with fascia, muscles, vessels, nerves and bones that is graphically revealing to the student and to the practitioner.

The orbit and its contents, the sinuses and paranasal sinus, mouth and larynx are illustrated in detail.

Frontal and transverse sections of the head and neck give detailed studies with the vessels and nerves in color.

This is an atlas valuable to the student interested in topographical relations, and also to the practitioner and those specializing in such fields as neural, dental and maxillofacial surgery, otolaryngology, and even ophthalmology and anesthesiology.